

Taft's Message Strong Defense of Sherman Law

Stands Firmly by Act as Interpreted by Supreme Court.

BUSINESS MUST STAY WITHIN PALE

Suggestion Made That Federal Incorporation Law and Supplemental Legislation Be Enacted by Congress—Big Business Done Legally Should Not Be Disturbed.

Washington, December 5.—President Taft's message on the trusts was read in both branches of Congress to-day, and was generally well received.

The President's objection to repeal of the Sherman law was approved by some of the leaders on both sides, although the Democrats held that his first message should have dealt with the tariff. Democratic Leader Underwood said the President and the administration were trying to overshadow the tariff with trust issues. "The message is an able one from the President's standpoint," said Mr. Underwood, "but we feel that the leading message should have dealt with the tariff. There seems to be an effort on the part of the President and the administration to force trust issues ahead. I am opposed to a repeal of the Sherman law, but there may be supplemental legislation to define it. I do not think the House favors a Federal incorporation law. Speaker Clark said he could not discuss the message until he had studied it thoroughly.

Republican Leader Mann, who has not always agreed with the President, praised the message.

"It is probably the strongest utterance President Taft has ever made," he said. "It shows that he is on the side of the people, that he is not controlled by the trusts and that he does not wish to cause undue violence to property combinations of capital."

In the House, the reading of the message was interrupted by applause from the Republican side.

Defends Sherman Act.
The President defended the Sherman act as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, indicated plainly his opposition to the repeal or amendment of this statute, but suggested that Congress pass a Federal incorporation law and supplemental legislation on the subject.

Speaking of the much discussed dissolution of the tobacco trust, the President declared that in his opinion "not in the history of American law has a more effective law for such a purpose been enacted by Congress."

Portions of his message of January, 1910, proposing Federal incorporation, were referred to in this message.

"I renew," continued the President, "the recommendations of the enactment of a general law providing for the voluntary formation of corporations to engage in trade and commerce among the States and with foreign nations. It is even more manifest now than it was then that the denunciation of conspiracies in restraint of trade is not a new thing, and that the denial of organizations large enough to be entrusted with our interstate or foreign trade. It has been made more clear now than it was then that a purely negative statute like the anti-trust law may well be supplemented by specific provisions for the building up and regulation of legitimate national and foreign commerce."

The supplemental legislation the President desires, is explained in a paragraph. "The attempt and purpose to suppress a competitor by underselling him at the expense of the public, to drive him out of business, or the making of exclusive contracts with customers under which they are required to give up associations with other manufacturers and numerous methods for stifling competition and effecting monopoly, should be described with sufficient accuracy in a criminal statute on the one hand to enable the government to shorten its task by prosecuting single misdemeanors instead of an entire conspiracy, and, on the other hand, to serve the purpose of pointing out more in detail to the business community what must be avoided."

Should Be Rigid Rules.
Mr. Taft did not attempt to set forth the details of the Federal incorporation act he recommended, but suggested that combinations of capital allowed to become Federal corporations should be subject to rigid rules as to organization and procedure, including effective publicity, and to the "closest supervision" as to stock and bond issues by the proposed executive bureau or commission in the Commerce and Labor Department. Federal incorporation, the President declared, would not exempt any concern or its officers from prosecution under the Sherman act for illegal acts. Such an act could be framed so as to prevent "vexatious and unnecessary invasion by the States," but yet permit control by the States with respect to purely local business. The courts should be empowered, the President said, to invoke the aid of the Bureau of Corporations in determining the suitable reorganization of corporations dissolved by decrees. This work, he pointed out, might be entrusted to the proposed supervisor, commission, which "should be an executive tri-

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DECIDES TO STAND ON ORIGINAL PLAN

Citizens' Committee Will Ask Aldermen for Amendments.

THINK COUNCIL IS COMMITTED

Believe It Will Concur in Board's Action—Business Men's Club Indorses Return to First Proposition—Aldermen Will Be Polled To-Day.

With the smoke of battle clearing away and the distinct view of just what the Common Council did on Monday night, advocates of a change in methods of government express themselves as distinctly encouraged, the Council having, in fact, gone further and done even more than the proponents had believed was possible.

Fearing, however, that the action adding the Fire, Police and Health Departments to the administrative board was in reality a move of the opposition to overload the measure in the Board of Aldermen, and so cause its defeat, members of the special committee which drafted the plan, at a conference held yesterday afternoon, decided to stand on their original recommendation, and to offer in the Board such amendments as the Hirschberg ordinance as will make it practically what was first recommended.

Vote Squarely on Issue.
This will give the Aldermen a chance to vote on the issue as originally raised, and with the three boards eliminated, there are stated to be fourteen of the twenty-four Aldermen pledged to its adoption. Should the amendments fail, the advocates will fall in and use every effort to get the Board, making a clean sweep of the city's business affairs and going as toward commission government as is possible under the State Constitution.

If amended by striking out those three boards, the paper will have to go back to the Common Council for concurrence in the amendments. The Council is almost unanimously on record as favoring an administrative board, favorable action there is regarded as reasonably certain.

At the meeting of the Board of directors of the Business Men's Club last night, the members unanimously indorsed the action taken by members of the special committee in standing on the report as originally introduced.

At a meeting at this time with the Fire, Police and Health Boards, President N. D. Sills was directed to appoint committees by wards to interview the various Aldermen, and the club membership pledges itself to back up the original proposition.

In every case, the situation was being canvassed yesterday, and practically all those interested in the changes agree that the unification of all departments under one paid board is the ultimate goal, and will undoubtedly be reached, there was division as to the expediency of attempting so sweeping a change at one move.

The critical stage in the inauguration of the plan would lie in the first election, when five men are to be chosen—later, but one at a time is to be elected. The Council pointed out at this time that the plan would be put in effect at the first election, and that it would be a simple matter to transfer all police, fire and health problems to it. This feature was much discussed yesterday.

Some Predictions.
A hasty canvass of those at the City Hall last night and of such members of the two branches of the Council as could be located, resulted in the prediction by some of the best known political workers in the city that the four-ward plan would go through the Board of Aldermen with a spare, and without amendment, that it would be signed by the Mayor and put into effect at the spring election. It was also the consensus of opinion that the City Council is now overwhelmingly pledged to the establishment of an administrative board, practically along the lines indicated in the report of the special committee, the only point now at issue being whether the three boards shall be included. As to this point the prophets thought that while there was going through the Board of Aldermen at this time, the balance of probabilities was of the Board passing the resolution with amendments eliminating the Fire, Police and Health Departments, and that the Council would practically without objection concur in the amendments.

An active canvass of the entire Board of Aldermen is in progress, committees of the business men's organizations endeavoring to find just how each of the members stands as to the proposed plan, as to the Hirschberg plan of administrative board, and as to the committee's plan of administrative board.

WILSON ADMITS ASKING PENSION

Fearful to Trust to the Remuneration of Politics.

HIS APPLICATION MEETS REFUSAL

Justifies Action on Ground of Long Service as Teacher, and Wish Not to Leave Family at Mercy of Turns of Fortune's Wheel—Replies to Newspaper Statement.

Baltimore, Md., December 5.—Governor Woodrow Wilson, in a signed statement here to-night regarding the story printed in a New York paper to-day to the effect that he had applied to the Carnegie Foundation for a pension, admitted that he had made such application before his election as Governor of New Jersey. The Governor justified his action, however, on the grounds of long service as a teacher, that he had no private means to depend upon, and that "a man who goes into politics bound by the principles of honor puts his family and all who may be dependent upon him for support at the mercy of any incalculable turn of the wheel of fortune." The statement follows:

"The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching is not a plan for old age pensions, but for the granting of retiring allowances on the ground of length and quality of service. Before I was elected Governor of New Jersey, when I had just entered the uncertain field of politics, I applied to the foundation for a retiring allowance, to which I understood myself to be entitled under the rules adopted by its trustees. I have no private means to depend upon. A man who goes into politics bound by the principles of honor puts his family and all who may be dependent upon him for support at the mercy of any incalculable turn of the wheel of fortune, and I felt entirely justified in seeking to provide against such risks, particularly when I was applying for what I supposed myself entitled to by right of long service as a teacher under the rules of the foundation, and not by favor."

"I understood that upon the receipt of my application the executive committee of the trustees of the foundation restricted the interpretation of their rule and declined to grant the allowance. Why the matter should have come up again now I do not know. I have had nothing to do with it since the early autumn of 1910. I have not renewed the application."

His Application Denied.
New York, December 5.—The New York Sun printed the following to-day:

When Woodrow Wilson left the students of Princeton to other hands a year ago, he accepted the possibility of becoming chief executive of New Jersey as he was pensioned. At that time he was fifty-three years old. He was relinquishing a place to which an emolument of \$10,000 a year was attached and moving toward an office that paid \$19,000. The shadow of a \$50,000 job was already being cast before him by some of his more enthusiastic friends.

Governor Wilson's communication asked something for which the trustees (Continued on Ninth Page.)

Y. W. C. A. Campaign Official Statement

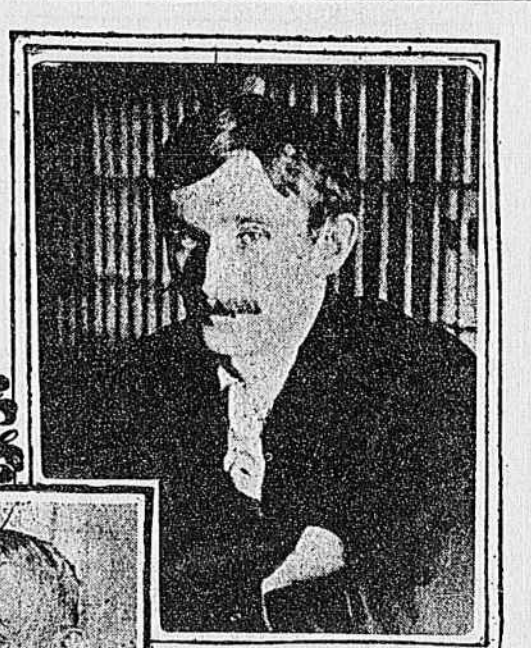
The campaign for the Young Women's Christian Association of Richmond closes to-day. The sum of \$125,000 has been subscribed, and \$25,000 more must be raised by to-night, and Richmond must do it. Two thousand eight hundred and forty-one citizens have subscribed, and we should have 5,000 subscribers. Will you help? This is a movement for all the people, and all the people should help. Without generous and widespread assistance this work cannot be completed. The committee in charge is withholding no pledges. Everything that has been subscribed or promised is reported, and we still lack \$25,000. Now is the time to help. Subscriptions may be sent or telephoned to any of the undersigned or to campaign headquarters. Telephone No. 150,000.

H. W. Wood, Madison 235; O. A. Hawkins, Madison 5438; J. Stewart Bryan, Monroe 8; T. P. Bryan, Madison 1135; John G. Pollard, Madison 2730; G. N. Skilpith, Madison 2740; Dr. C. H. Ridd, Madison 5334; A. M. Geyer, Madison 2225; L. C. Adair, Madison 3174; H. S. Tuck, Madison 1794; S. S. Rosenfeld, Madison 1895; S. P. Jones, Madison 588; C. B. Richardson, Madison 598; A. L. Adamson, Madison 2108; Mrs. J. T. Robinson, Miss Lucy Mason, Mrs. Amos Gover, Mrs. G. C. Crenshaw, Mrs. T. P. Bryan, Mrs. T. A. Cary, Mrs. Robt. G. Cabell, Mrs. Frank Duke, Mrs. Richard Messer, Mrs. J. E. Ryland, Mrs. J. Scott Parrish, Mrs. H. W. Bassett, S. K. Stokes, Monroe 240; S. H. Hayes, Madison 571; Mrs. W. G. Adair, Madison 4211; Robert Lecky, Jr., Madison 837; L. O. Miller, Madison 4211; James W. Gordon, Madison 3180; E. C. Laird, Madison 247; W. D. Duke, Madison 4500; N. Cortice Scott, Madison 400; Frank W. Duke, Madison 2553; J. H. S. Hayes, Madison 571; Frank Powers, Madison 2703; Mrs. William Todd, Mrs. W. H. White, Miss Pollard, Mrs. O. J. Sands, Mrs. R. Blankenship, Mrs. S. H. Dembs, Mrs. Benl. Crump, Mrs. Carroll Mantague, Mrs. Clarence Cadot, Mrs. John G. Miller, Mrs. C. P. Walford.

J. B. McNAMARA GOES TO PRISON FOR LIFE; HIS BROTHER, J. J., GETS FIFTEEN YEARS



JOHN J. McNAMARA.



JAMES B. McNAMARA.

FAIL IN EFFORTS TO AVOID TRIAL

Indicted Meat Packers Must Face Court in Chicago To-Day.

SUPREME COURT ACTS

Refuses to Grant Stay Till Constitutional Question Is Decided.

Washington, December 5.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day refused to grant a stay of the beef packers' trial in Chicago until the court would be able to pass on the constitutional question raised by the packers in habeas corpus proceedings. The packers are cited to appear to-morrow in the United States District Court at Chicago for trial on indictments alleging criminal violations of the Sherman antitrust law. To-day's action by the Supreme Court will permit the trial to proceed.

The court's decision was the final step in a long legal contest to avoid trial at this time.

Trial Begins To-Day.
Chicago, December 5.—Trial of the ten indicted Chicago meat packers will begin to-morrow morning in the United States District Court before Judge Judge Carpenter. Refusal of the United States Supreme Court to-day to issue a stay in order that the constitutionality of the criminal clause of the Sherman antitrust act, under which the packers are indicted, might be tested, brought the fight for delay to an end, it was said by attorneys for the packers to-night.

Selection of a jury will begin as soon as notions are disposed of in court to-morrow. Thirty peremptory challenges will be allowed each side in selecting the jury.

Only one question was not settled to-night by the defense. That was whether an attempt would be made to try the packers one at a time, instead of concurrently. This, United States District Attorney James S. Wilkinson said, was a question which the men will be on trial for alleged conspiracy.

Eighty-two veniremen will report for service when court opens, the rest of a panel of 100 having been excused. The government will be represented by Mr. Wilkinson and seven other attorneys, among them Senator Kenyon of Iowa, and Elwood Godman.

HER BEAUTY RUINED

Now School Teacher Wants to Be Paid for Her Loss.

Camden, N. J., December 5.—Claiming that her beauty had been ruined forever in an accident and her chance of marrying advantageously ruined, Miss Annette Myers, an Atlantic City school teacher, entered today her day for \$5,000 damages against Robert Cain, a member of the Camden county board of freeholders, whom she alleges is responsible.

Recently the school teacher and a party of friends, while walking along a country road on their way to a fair, were overtaken by a light-colored driving a fast horse attached to a light carriage. Several of the party were knocked down, but all escaped serious injury except Miss Myers, who sustained a broken nose and a crushed cheek bone.

Miss Myers' counsel claims that she was so disfigured that "she hates to appear in public."

CALMLY FACES DEATH

Sends Messages to Friends Before Committing Suicide.

Philadelphia, Pa., December 5.—Dr. Sydney Buffington, a nephew of Judge Buffington of the United States Court of Appeals, and a member of a family prominent in the Western section of this State, committed suicide here to-day by shooting himself through the head. Before firing the fatal shot, he calmly wrote letters to several of his relatives and sent messages to many of his friends.

WILL NOT AWAIT BOARD'S REPORT

Committee Decides to Go Ahead With Tariff Revision Bills.

HOLDS CONFERENCE TO-DAY

Taft's Tariff Investigators Working Hard to Get Report in Shape.

Will Not Await Report.

Washington, December 5.—Work on the cotton and woolen tariff revision bills probably will be begun by the Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee, it was announced to-day, without waiting longer for the report of the Tariff Board and the President's message accompanying it.

Representative Underwood has called a conference on the subject to-morrow, at which the tariff program for the present session may be determined. The Tariff Board is working at breakneck speed in an effort to present its report on wool to President Taft on Saturday. The cotton report in all probability will not be in the President's hands until after the Christmas holidays.

Day and night shifts of clerks are rushing towards completion of the tabulation of the immense amount of statistical data which will accompany the reports. The entire field investigation of the woolen industry has been finished, and the board is now preparing a digest of this material, showing the difference in cost of production of wool in this country and abroad. Every element of outlay in the conduct of the industry, including labor, will be extensively set forth.

While the board will not recommend rates of duty, it will discuss in its report the probable effect of various figures, including specific and ad valorem duties, in the light of the data which it has collected.

The field investigation of the cotton industry will not be completed for ten days.

Criticizes Commerce Court.

Washington, December 5.—In introducing a bill for the abolition of the Court of Commerce, Senator Pomeroy to-day sharply criticized the decision of that court in the Spokane case. He declared that the effect of the court's decision was to

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Riches of History IN Virginia State Library

Story of its beginning, its growth, its directors and its homes, in next

Sunday's Times-Dispatch

BEST SERVICE TO CALIFORNIA. Standard or Tourist. Litter personally conducted without charge. Berth 13. Wash. Sunset Route, 97 Main Street.

HAMLIN CAUSTIC IN HIS CRITICISM

Censures President and Secretary of State for Secret Use of Funds.

HE ALLEGES THEIR MISUSE

Says "Only God and Little White House Crowd Know" Where Money Went.

Washington, December 5.—Criticism of the President and Secretary of State for their interpretation of the statute governing the secret fund for the State Department was made by Representative Hamlin, of Missouri, in a speech in the House to-day. Mr. Hamlin is chairman of the Committee on State Department Expenditures, which has been making an investigation of this matter.

In six years, said Mr. Hamlin, department officials had expended secretly \$732,981, averaging \$122,000 a year, when the secret fund appropriated for such a purpose was only \$30,000 a year. He called upon the House to amend the statute to prevent the fund becoming "the very haven of official piracy."

Urges Passage of His Bill.

As a remedy, Mr. Hamlin urged the passage of his bill to create a joint committee of three Senators and three Representatives, to whom the President shall make an itemized report on the first of each December on expenditures of the money given him for the preceding fiscal year for "emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service." The bill means that the fund high crime and misdemeanor, and an impeachable offense.

"I have found enough out about this secret fund," declared Mr. Hamlin. "To make me anxious to know how many thousands of dollars have been expended each year on portraiture, pleasure trips, dollar diplomacy, increased salaries and other things that Congress never contemplated should be paid from the secret fund."

"Last year," he said, "we spent nearly \$200,000 when there were no war clouds on the horizon. The President, bearing the olive branch in one hand, with the other was pulling out the money from the Treasury at the rate of \$483 a day, including Sundays. We are told the money went for secret purposes, but where it went only God and the little crowd at the White House and State Department know."

"During the last six fiscal years," he continued, "the State Department has used money from eighteen funds besides the emergency fund, and covered the expenditures by a blanket certificate of secrecy."

How Funds Are Used.

Among the funds so used Mr. Hamlin mentioned contingent expenses of foreign missions, international seismological association, international prize court conference at London, St. John's River litigation, celebration of the discovery of Lake Champlain, \$10,000 spent from the Champlain fund to entertain this country to participate in the celebration being covered by a secret voucher.

Mr. Hamlin said that if this money was actually used for that celebration, hotel bills, automobile hire, banqueting, wine and the like.

"Yet," said he, "instead of furnishing vouchers the President causes the Secretary of State to make a certificate solemnly declaring that the nature and object of this expenditure is deemed inexpedient to make known. This is a monstrous proposition freighted with great danger to the public treasury."

He said that such a construction would open a limitless field by which it would be possible to make the fund the very haven of official piracy.

Penalty They Must Pay for Campaign of Terrorism.

MERCY IS ASKED; COURT GRANTS IT

Brothers Dismayed When Judge Seems About to Impose Death Penalty on Younger—Takes His Sentence Calmly, but John J. Hears Doom Pronounced With Tears of Abject Surrender—Fifteen Thousand People Surge About Hall of Records, and, Fearing Outbreak, Court Is Held Near Jail.

McNamara Tells How He Exploded Dynamite

Los Angeles, December 5.—James B. McNamara's brief confession, penned by his own hand late yesterday, and bearing many evidences of a man little skilled in letters, was made public to-day. It is as follows:

"I, James B. McNamara, defendant in the case of the people, having heretofore pleaded guilty to the crime of murder, desire to make this statement of facts, which is as follows: "And this is the truth: On the night of September 30, 1910, at 5:45 P. M., I placed in Ink Alley, a portion of the Times building, a suitcase containing sixteen sticks of 80 per cent. dynamite, set to explode at 1 o'clock the next morning."

"It was my intention to injure the building and scare the owners. I did not intend to take the life of any one. I sincerely regret that these unfortunate men lost their lives."

"If the giving of my life would bring them back, I would gladly give it. In fact, in pleading guilty to murder in the first degree, I have placed my life in the hands of the State."

(Signed) "JAMES B. McNAMARA." The confession covers one side of an ordinary sheet of paper, and was written with a fountain pen supplied by one of the attorneys. It is probably the only statement of the case that will ever be made by the writer or his brother, John J. McNamara, who pleaded guilty to dynamiting the Livelyly Iron Works.

Los Angeles, Cal., December 5.—James Boyd McNamara and John J. McNamara, brothers, natives of Cincinnati, to-day felt the strong hand of justice which they longed to evade. James B. McNamara was sentenced to imprisonment for life for murder committed in dynamiting the Los Angeles Times building and killing twenty-one persons, and his brother to fifteen years in the penitentiary for blowing up the Livelyly Iron Works.

It was the retaliatory action of the law against the lawless methods which John J. McNamara, secretary and treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, pursued in fighting employers who kept open shops.

Though the younger brother, James B., in formally presenting his confession to the court to-day, declared that he intended no murder when he placed sixteen sticks of dynamite beneath the Times building on October 1, 1910, John J. McNamara, recounting to-night to his attorneys his principles, broke down as he muttered that he fought against great odds in the best way he could. It was a second to the court he could. It was a second to the court he could. It was a second to the court he could. It was a second to the court he could.

Must Appear Before Jury.
A few hours after the sentences were pronounced by Judge Bordwell, word went forth that the subpoenas would be issued for both McNamaras to appear before a Federal grand jury to divulge other details of their dynamiting conspiracies. The United States government will demand of them information covering in detail the final session in more than 100 explosions of bridges and factories where labor welfare was involved.

Something of the same fear of terrorism wrought by those explosions filled through a crowd of nearly 15,000 persons to-day, as it surged back and forth around the jail expecting to see the McNamaras taken to the Hall of Records, where previous scenes in the trial had been enacted. But the court and counsel, taking cognizance of possible lawlessness, held the final session in a court room adjoining the jail, and the prisoners were taken thither over an interior bridge passageway.

"I never carried a gun until to-day, since the McNamara affair started," confided Samuel L. Browne, chief of the State Department of Investigation, when his detectives reported to him that suspicious characters by the scores were scattered in the crowd.

Judge Bordwell changed his mind several times, but took final precaution and held court in the small chamber beside the jail.

Outside the crowd begged for entrance. An army of policemen fought its efforts. To the Hall of Records, not far distant, the mass of humanity moved back and forth in confusion, and even many who really were entitled to admission were denied that privilege.

In the Hall of Records floors and stairways were choked with the curious. Only a hundred persons saw the two brothers led through the narrow passageway into the chamber beside the jail.

His Supreme Order.
A supreme order faced James B. McNamara, who worried as to whether the court would inflict the extreme penalty—death. John J. McNamara